



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Situation Described as Tense; Death Toll Rises to 60

AB0302225194 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It's today since the Burundi opposition postponed the two-day general strike call until next Monday [7 February]. [sentence as heard] The idea was to allow people in Bujumbura to get some shopping and for workers to collect their pay packets. The strike call was a protest against the appointment of a new president to replace Melchior Ndadaye, who was killed in an Army uprising last October, and the final trigger was the sacking by the largely Hutu government of the Constitutional Court at the weekend. It was dominated by Tutsi judges. Since then, there's been a wave of ethnic killings in Bujumbura. The death toll has been put at around 60, and that kept a lot of people off the streets yesterday. And last night, more violence left a further 10 dead. On the line to Bujumbura, Josephine Hazely asked our correspondent, Bonaventure Ndiguimana, what the situation was today:

[Begin recording] [Ndiguimana] I think the situation is very tense and dangerously evolving. Since yesterday night, there were so many grenade blasts, and gunfire was heard all night long. If we consider the number of casualties, 10 in one night, 10 wounded—including three gendarmes—and if we add those to the 46 announced yesterday by the gendarmerie, we can say that the situation is seriously jeopardized.

[Hazely] So, have you been down to the town center today at all?

[Ndiguimana] Yes, I have been downtown. The traffic was at minimum. Many businesses were closed down. Public offices were closed down, but private cars could circulate freely, since the road blockades were removed. But I can say that public transport was very much disrupted.

[Hazely] Now, I understand the opposition met with the Army yesterday. Is there any word on what went on between the two groups?

[Ndiguimana] No, nothing released out of the meeting. No official statement was released. Some rumors had said that they were plotting a coup d'etat, but this has been denied by the chief of staff in charge of gendarmeries. Some news had said that the Army and the opposition were organizing the coup. It is not true.

[Hazely] I understand that the human rights league has made a statement about the situation in Burundi, especially in the capital, Bujumbura. What is the main source of the message?

[Ndiguimana] The two human rights leagues, ITECA and SONERA [expansions not given], have issued statements, calling politicians to be aware of the situation of their people who are in the countryside and those who are dying in the capital city. So, they have condemned acts of violence, and they have called the government to restore the judges of the Constitutional Court in their duties. The UN special envoy in Bujumbura, Mr. Abdallah, also issued a strong message to the political class, saying that they should look into the direction of restoring peace and order because war is not solution in this country. [end recording]

Opposing Parties Begin Talks

AB0302201494 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Bujumbura, Feb 3 (AFP)—Burundi's president elect Cyprien Ntaryamira and opposition parties launched talks here late Thursday [3 February] to end five days of tribal and political conflict in which at least 45 people have been killed.

The two sides, together with two bishops, two top army officers and the representatives of the UN and Organisation of African Unity will seek to bring the landlocked East African state "back from the brink," said UN special representative Ahmedou Ould Abdallah.

The two sides would not split up before settling the problem of who should succeed president Melchior Ndadaye, assassinated in a failed military coup on October 21, Ould-Abdallah added.

Political and tribal violence flared in the capital after the government sacked five members of the constitutional commission Saturday. The commission is expected to rule on the legitimacy of Ntaryamira's designation as president on 13 January.

The opposition, led by Sylvie Kinigi, is contesting the nomination by the national assembly.

Ntaryamira, the former agriculture minister, comes from the same majority Hutu tribe as the assassinated president. Burundi's army, and until recently its top political posts, are dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe.

Cameroon

Government Dismisses More Striking Teachers

AB0402115094 Paris AFP in French 2011 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, 3 Feb (AFP)—The Cameroonian Government has just dismissed 81 new teachers, bringing to 150 the total number of teachers dismissed for striking, it was learned from official sources in Yaounde today. These teachers from high schools in the public sector, who had been on strike since 24 November to back demands for better salaries, were hit by the measure after their supervisors reported their "irregular absence." On

23 January, 73 other high school teachers were dismissed for similar reasons. The previous day, the government had issued a recruitment notice to cope with the possible refusal of teachers to resume work.

Chad

President Deby Welcomes ICJ Ruling on Aouzou Strip

AB0302225894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The epilogue to the 22-year-old territorial dispute between Chad and Libya has been written: The Aouzou Strip well and truly belongs to Chad. This sums up the verdict issued by the International Court of Justice [ICJ] of the Hague. There were 16 votes for and only one—obviously that of the temporary Libyan judge—against. The ICJ's ruling is of course satisfactory to Chadian President Idriss Deby:

[Begin recording] [Deby] The most important thing for us, under the circumstances, is that the law has been applied and also that this problem, which lasted too long and cost so many human lives, has been resolved peacefully. I am therefore happy with the outcome....

[Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou, interrupting] Mr. President, do you think that Libya will comply with this verdict, this important decision by the ICJ?

[Deby] I believe so. Yes, I certainly believe, and, I would even say, I am convinced that Libya will keep its promises before the ICJ. From the moment when we jointly agreed to submit ourselves to the arbitration of the ICJ, we made a promise. Therefore, based on this promise, I am convinced that Libya will keep its promises to the ICJ. [end recording]

Deby Comments on Trade, Cooperation Talks in Abuja

AB0302151094 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpts] President Idriss Deby, who made a short working visit to Nigeria this morning, has just returned home to Ndjamenia. During his visit he met with his Nigerian counterpart, General Sani Abacha, in Abuja. On his return to Ndjamenia, the president was welcomed by the prime minister and other members of his government. Let us listen to President Deby outlining the purpose of his visit to Abuja:

[Begin recording] [Deby] We decided to pay a short visit to Nigeria as part of the efforts to develop the friendly relations of cooperation existing between both countries. This visit had become necessary after the changes that took place in that country and especially after the devaluation of the CFA franc in our country. It must be noted that, as far as trade with Chad is concerned, Nigeria is an extremely important country. Most of the trade between

the two countries takes place in an informal way. We, therefore, decided to pay this visit to discuss all these issues in order to formalize our commercial activities. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Your Excellency, concerning the devaluation of the CFA franc, in concrete terms, what economic benefits can Chad expect from Nigeria?

[Deby] [Words indistinct] and even on this specific point, Nigeria is an oil-producing country. We have great difficulties in this specific field, so we expressed the wish to see Nigeria helping us to procure this product. What we are expecting from the Nigerian authorities is a positive reaction to our request. [end recording]

Congo

Cease-Fire Reportedly Broken in South of Capital

AB0302195094 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Brazzaville, Feb 3 (AFP)—Small arms fire from "armed bandits" in the south of the capital punctured Congo's four-day-old fragile peace here Thursday [3 February], military sources said.

The ceasefire agreed Sunday between President Pascal Lissouba's ruling party and the main opposition party of Bernard Kolelas was still holding, military sources added.

A fourth railway worker died Wednesday night from his wounds following a machine-gun attack Tuesday as they tried to reopen the key rail route between Brazzaville and the main port Pointe Noire. Politicians said rebel forces had not received word of the ceasefire.

The date for reopening the railway was put back to February 8 following the attack.

Gabon

Prime Minister Addresses Assembly on Devaluation

AB0302222194 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1530 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Speech by Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba to members of the National Assembly in Libreville on 2 February—live]

[Excerpts] Mr. Speaker of the National Assembly, members of the National Assembly, ministers, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: First, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the National Assembly which has given me the opportunity today to speak at this extraordinary session about a burning current issue that concerns the future of our country. [passage omitted]

It is, indeed, at the request of government that we have met here today to report on the devaluation of the CFA franc. In a democratic regime, when there is an exceptional national or international event with very important financial, economic, social, and, of course, economic repercussions, it is normal for the head of government to come and discuss it directly with the National Assembly in order to take its viewpoint into account. [passage omitted]

Mr. Speaker, members of the National Assembly, I will not hide the fact—it was widely reported in the media—that officially, Gabon was not in favor of this measure. However, we were forced to consider the fact that our partners were faced—like us, and perhaps more than us—with enormous economic and financial difficulties. It is also in place to say that in this affair the pressure exerted by the IMF and the World Bank, with the support of France was so strong that our country was finally obliged to fall in line with the other partners to avoid the dislocation of the franc zone. Making a different decision would have led us into an adventure with incalculable consequences on the development of our country. I therefore feel more at ease to say at this juncture that there was really no other choice for our country. [passage omitted]

It is perhaps useful now to trace the causes of the devaluation. Why was this decision made? This measure that we are obliged to accept collectively is the consequence of the financial and economic imbalances that have been facing all member countries of the franc zone for about six years now. Indeed, the zone has been plunged into an unprecedented recession which has resulted since 1986 in a nominal growth rate of not higher than 1 percent for all these countries as against a growth rate of over 3 percent for the other West and Central African countries which are not members of the franc zone. Such a situation could not continue without very serious damage to the economic and social progress of our countries, especially as we know that the economic takeoff of countries in the franc zone supposes a growth rate of about 5 to 6 percent per annum.

Still referring to 1986, it is estimated that for these member countries, the real income per capita fell by an average of 5 percent per annum. In the same period, investments declined to a record level of 6.5 percent per annum. All these indicators clearly show the worsening deterioration in the competitiveness of our countries which have been facing increasing recession for 10 years now. We can even say that some of them are now practically bankrupt.

To prove how I have reached this conclusion, it is enough to observe that even in some oil producing countries like ours, civil servants are no longer paid regularly. Fortunately, that is not the case in our country. At the same time, there is a massive flight of capital and the collapse of the banking system in these countries,

while the enterprises are faced with increasingly inextricable treasury problems. In such a context, the governments are reduced to only preoccupying themselves with financial imbalances, that is everyday treasury problems, to the detriment of the social sectors and the medium- and long-term development objectives. Furthermore, most of these countries can no longer honor their external bilateral and multilateral commitments.

If we must admit that the worsening situation of our economic and social environment was caused by the inappropriate nature of certain macroeconomic policies that resulted in levels of consumption and investment that far exceeded available resources, it is also very valid to note that the unfavorable international context demonstrated by the continuing fall in the prices of raw materials has had a decisive impact on the economies of these countries which is particularly aggravating. May I remind you that the devaluation of the CFA franc happened within the context of acute and general deterioration of the terms of trade and the clear preference of the French franc to the dollar, the currency in which our exports are invoiced. If there was any need to show the importance of external factors on the economy of Gabon, I would simply give some parameters that influence the development of activities in our country. They are startling.

From 1986 to 1992, oil prices steadily fell by 61 percent. Last year, Gabon produced about 14.5 million tonnes of oil. With this production level, we earned about half what we earned in 1985-86, when oil production in our country was about 6 to 7 million tonnes. Therefore, 14.5 tonnes of oil today fetches about half what 6 to 7 million tonnes of oil brought us in 1985-86. From 1986 to 1991, the global deterioration of the terms of trade for Gabon was about 50 percent. The same goes for practically all African countries that belong to the franc zone. The figures I have just given also apply to countries like Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroon for cocoa and coffee production.

In addition to this economically and financially unfavorable context for our country, the overvaluation rate of our CFA franc made it one of the weakest in the area. It was lower than 20 percent for our country, while, for other member countries, it crossed the threshold of 50 percent. It became clear that the cost incurred by maintaining the status quo, namely the former exchange rate, was no longer bearable. Many authorized or less authorized voices made this known in various ways. [passage omitted]

Mr. Speaker, honorable legislators, it is no secret for anyone that the Gabonese authorities were against the devaluation. The president of the Republic and I had said this clearly and publicly because we knew that contrary to countries like Cameroon or Cote d'Ivoire, the economic structure of Gabon presents less room for adaptability. However, the devaluation is now a fact and we must live with it. With our partners in particular, we must examine the compensatory measures that were announced and promised in Dakar regarding the

amounts of canceled debts. We must also examine the measures for increased mobilization of influx of concessional financing. On this very point, it is legitimate to recall that, thanks to President Bongo's strong action, our country has already been able to obtain some significant measures from France concerning the reduction of the debt burden. We hope more will be done. It appears that some of the doubts can only be cleared after negotiations with the IMF which, as you know, is currently present in Libreville.

If we examine the short-term trade prospects, it seems probable that our CFA franc income will increase as a result of the conversion of our export earnings in foreign exchange. It will have a temporary impact on export activities and budget income that are mainly based on the influx of external trade. However, everyone can well notice that the structure of our production apparatus remains particularly dependent on imports that are practically impossible to do away with. It is also established that regarding our export earnings, Gabon, even if it so desired, cannot fully benefit from the volume of production, that is the medium- or long-term increase in quantity of exports that is usually expected after a devaluation for the following reasons: Oil, whose production is controlled by petroleum exporting countries, is, according to the information currently in our possession, at its maximum production capacity. Uranium and manganese are sold in deeply depressed markets that are severely affected by recession in our buyers' countries.

To a lesser extent, timber needs huge equipment investment at the both the forest and industrial transformation levels and ecological constraints have now been toughened since the Rio conference. It is therefore for reasons of solidarity that we were forced to fall in line with a high rate of devaluation, too high, perhaps, for the internal data of our economy. We expect this economy to be interpreted by businessmen as being credible and lasting enough in order not to embark on any speculation. [passage omitted]

As an immediate step, I have asked that relief measures be taken, as much as possible, to protect economic sectors where the prices of imported goods have increased as a result of the devaluation. New and courageous measures have therefore been taken to significantly reduce the customs duties applied to businesses. To alleviate the effects of the new parity, customs duties on imports will be as follows: 5 percent for essential commodities; 10 percent instead of 15 percent for capital goods; 20 percent instead of 35 percent for intermediate goods; 30 percent instead of 50 percent for consumer goods. With regard to this specific measure, it should be pointed out that the state is sacrificing a lot—it is forgoing budget revenues amounting to about 45 billion CFA francs. It is doing this to relieve the most vulnerable consumers and to enable businesses to continue buying from outside and therefore to invest under the best conditions. [passage omitted]

An interministerial committee has been set up to monitor and complete the relief measures. The ministries concerned have accordingly started extensive consultations with businessmen to jointly assess the trend of prices, profit margins, and salaries. With respect to salaries, I would like to state here that we are faced with certain constraints from the IMF, and our negotiations with them are continuing. It will also be necessary to fix general authorized profit margins for traders. Such margins must incorporate the new parity into the cost price of goods. A decree was drafted and signed to this effect on 31 January. A set of relief measures should be completed very soon, that is, at the end of the ongoing consultations.

Despite the added constraints resulting from the depreciation of our currency, I reiterate, on behalf of the government, that every effort will be made, as much as is possible, to reduce the indisputable constraints that the devaluation of the CFA franc will incur for our country. This situation is even more delicate to manage considering that the price of oil is now about \$13 per barrel, which roughly takes us back to 1986 rates. Remember that \$1 more or less on the price per barrel of oil results in a positive or negative variation of 50 billion CFA francs on our budget revenue. If the price per barrel—which is now \$13—goes up to \$14, we earn an additional 50 billion CFA francs in revenue. And if the price goes down from \$13 to \$12, we lose 50 billion CFA francs on our revenue. We can therefore judge for ourselves the considerable impact the price of oil per barrel has on our public finances and hence, on our entire economy. [passage omitted]

The devaluation should indirectly—if it is properly monitored—lead us to remodel our production machinery by promoting activities that until now could not be undertaken. We can no longer and must no longer continue to be consumers of goods produced abroad. In the food sector, for example, a minimum self-sufficiency is necessary or indispensable, I would say. We and our neighbors finally need to seriously organize gradually but resolutely a true common economic zone that goes beyond our national borders. Instead of us all trying to manufacture the same goods at unavoidably high prices on limited markets, we should perhaps think of some kind of division of labor that is based on the primary natural resources of each country. It is also no longer possible to continue exporting mostly raw materials, especially in the timber sector. I hope timber sector operators are listening to me. Logging permits and other benefits in this sector must first be given to those who process or who wish to invest in the processing of timber. In this regard, the banking system, as well as tax, trading, and monetary policies, must be combined to promote industrialization—instead of being limited to the financing of relatively easy import-export operations. We also have assets in the services sector, but I would rather not go into details about this. In short, the state must do all it can to promote the development of the nation's resources, with the support of the Gabonese people. [passage omitted]

I am indeed convinced that the only way that we can overcome the numerous obstacles I have described to you and meet the economic challenges facing us at the dawn of the third millennium is hard work, resourcefulness, the education of our youth, and investments. I am sure that we will all assume our responsibilities, be courageous and patient, and make those necessary sacrifices which will give us a fresh impetus on the path to economic and social progress. It is to meet these challenges together that the nation trusts that it can count on the widest support of the patriots that you are. Thank you. [applause]

Zaire

Tshisekedi Maintains Claim to Prime Minister's Post

AB0402115594 Paris AFP in French 1520 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (AFP)—Etienne Tshisekedi, former Zairian prime minister dismissed by Marshal Mobutu in February 1993, has said he remains the legal prime minister appointed by the Sovereign National Conference [CNS] and that he "will not be represented" at the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT].

Mr. Tshisekedi, whose words were reported today by the weekly L'INTRUS, made this statement at the end of a meeting with the Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa, Jean Coene, who visited him yesterday. "I will not be represented anywhere. I am and will remain the prime minister," Mr. Tshisekedi said, adding that "if the HCR members are manipulated by Mobutu, they will find us in their way."

Following the agreements signed between the presidential group and the radical opposition after four months of negotiations, the HCR has merged with the PT to become the HCR-PT. It is now the duty of the HCR-PT to appoint the new prime minister charged with managing the transition. On this point, Mr. Tshisekedi said he considers the negotiations "as an amendment of the transitional constitution drawn up by the CNS which does not call the gains of the CNS into question." The HCR-PT is currently meeting in various commissions to contribute to a "joint decision" on the transition by both the CNS and the political conclave of the Presidential Group.

Opposition Leader Calls For End to Political Impasse

AB0302223894 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 2 Feb 94

[News conference by (Joseph Singa Uju), leader of the Allied Forces group, with unidentified correspondents in Kinshasa on 2 February—recorded]

[Text] Today, nobody, I repeat, nobody can clearly say that all the people support him. But we hope that that time will come soon. For three years now, we have been treading water. I think that everyone is fed up with the crisis, and it is time we end it. Maybe some people take pleasure in this crisis, just to keep a myth or an illusion alive. But for us, the Allied Forces, that is too much indeed. The Zairian people have become an object. A politician cannot try to reign over skeletons or dead bodies. We engage in politics to lead human beings who are alive. The Allied Forces are proud, really proud, and we showed it in front of the cameras. We are proud to have done what we did. When things return to normal, history will someday remember that a handful of men, who are not much talked about in this country and who did not have the ambition of obtaining the divine right of dominating others, freely and defying all dangers decided to write another page of this country's history.

The Allied Forces are not asking to be worshiped, because they are not God, but only poor mortals such as yourselves. They are only asking to be judged objectively and impartially. We are not asking the media to praise us. We did what we did to the best of our knowledge and belief, before God, the nation, and history.

The day will come when—as is often said—this joke will be over, and we will go to the polls to see who really leads a change-supporting camp and who does not. Leaders of a change-supporting camp are competent leaders who want progress—they are good leaders. Those who want no change belong to a bad camp. In any case we, the Allied Forces, are aware that we have sincere friends who support us. They are not our slaves. They are our equals [words indistinct] political leaders not to be considered superior to the others, (?Because we are like the others). We are working in this spirit of truth, knowing that the people's confidence is not eternal. At a given time, the people will wake up and see whether their leaders are ruling (?as due) [words indistinct].

For us, true change comes in various phases. There is a change of men, in leadership, in institutions, and in management systems. Today, we can change our leaders, as is done normally in a democratic country, through the election process. [passage in local dialect] nothing will change. This means that the Third Republic might be the same as the second one if the people choose incompetent leaders. If the people do not put in place institutions adapted to current requirements and if these leaders chosen by the people continue to manage the country, as was the case during the Second Republic, nothing will change.

Approval of New Political Party Reported

AB0402120094 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] A new political party has just been approved. It is the National Christian Social Democratic Party [PDSCN]. The ethics of PDSCN are founded on Christian moral principles and rules and all positive human

values. The PDSCN militates for the restoration of a truly pluralistic democracy in a climate of tolerance and public morality that are conducive to the harmonious development of the nation.

Mobutu Communiques on Banking, Business Reported

LD0202013494 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 2050 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] This Tuesday, 1 February 1994, the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko signed a number of decrees, some related to public and mixed economy companies, one related to the Banque du Zaire and two others concerning the education sector.

Concerning the Banque du Zaire, the head of state has appointed a new governor and a new deputy governor. Through this action, and following the protective measures taken to curb the ill-considered outflow of important funds from the Banque du Zaire, the head of state sought to draw all the conclusions from the report issued by the board of the Banque du Zaire. It has been concluded from this report that serious presumptions of responsibility weigh heavily on the governor of the Banque du Zaire, concerning not only the failure of the monetary reform of 28 September 1993 but also the mismanagement of the (concurrent issuing of bank notes) that resulted from the aforementioned reform.

In promoting the former deputy governor, (Ndian Kabul)—who was not involved in the failure of the aforementioned monetary reform—to the rank of governor, the head of state has put his trust in a high-ranking civil servant of the institution who is called on to take measures likely to improve the dramatic situation of our central bank. The same could be said of the deputy governor who has been chosen among the high-ranking experienced men of our monetary institution.

Concerning public sector companies and one mixed economy company, the head of state has taken these measures to fill the vacancies that resulted from the measures of dismissal that have recently hit the former

managers of PetroZaire, the national post and telecommunications board of Zaire and Zaire-SEP.

We note that concerning this matter, the head of state has appealed to competent managers who are experienced in their fields. In addition, the head of state has at the same time sought to resolve the problem of the legal statute of the Banque de Commerce Exterieur du Zaire [Foreign Trade Bank of Zaire] which has for a long time been operation in a state of confusion.

Finally, concerning the education sector, the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has also signed two decrees, one concerning the restructuring and the reorganization of the Zairean national commission to UNESCO and the other appointing the permanent secretary of this commission.

Here are the main points of these decrees, signed on Tuesday, 1 February, 1994 by the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko:

1. Decree number 94-007, appointing the governor and the deputy governor of the Banque du Zaire. Governor of the Bank of Zaire: M. (Ndyong Gabul); Vice-Governor of the Bank of Zaire, M. Matomina Kyala.
2. Decree number 94-008, appointing public managers in public and mixed economy companies:
 - BZCE [Zairean Bank of External Trade] Administrative President Delegate: Gbendo Ndewa Tete
 - Zaire-CEP, Deputy Director General: M. Mbombo Engondo,
 - Banque de Credit Agricole, Director General: (Monoto Mualo Panza); Deputy Director General of the Banque de Credit Agricole: (Monga Wangalaba)
 - NPTZ, Director General: (Bayumbo Mbokolya bwe); Deputy Director General (Lungele Mastajabu)
 - OZAC: Office Zairois de Controle: Deputy Director General (Ndaye Nkondo Mukekelai)
 - PetroZaire: Director General: (Ndondi Mbungu Kiyaka); Deputy Director General: (Mbui Bati Kukuta).
3. Decree number 94-010, appointing the permanent secretary of the Zairean National Commission for UNESCO: this is (Ikete Ebale Belotsi) [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Sudanese Foreign Minister Discusses Issues With Zenawi

EA0302193994 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Feb (SUNA)—The president, General 'Umar al-Bashir, confirmed in a verbal message to his Ethiopian counterpart, President Meles Zenawi, Sudan's eagerness to continue good relations between the two countries. He commended the existing cooperation between the two countries in the various political, economic, and cultural spheres.

This message was conveyed by Dr. Husayn Sulayman Abu-Salih, the foreign minister, during his meeting with President Meles Zenawi in his office at the presidential palace here yesterday afternoon, in the presence of 'Uthman al-Sa'id, Sudan's ambassador to Ethiopia.

The ambassador said in a statement to SUNA that Meles Zenawi had emphasized his government's eagerness to continue the distinguished relations between the two countries and expressed his deep appreciation to General al-Bashir.

He added that the meeting also discussed the mediation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development initiative on Sudan. The Sudanese foreign minister affirmed the government's eagerness that the initiative should succeed, and that regional issues should be solved within a regional framework.

Meets With Eritrean Envoy

EA0302193094 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 February (SUNA)—Mr. 'Uthman al-Sa'id, Sudan's ambassador to Ethiopia, has told SUNA that Dr. Abu-Salih, the foreign minister, held separate meetings with Seyoum Mesfin, Ethiopia's foreign minister, and Haile Menkerios, Eritrea's ambassador to Ethiopia, during meetings of the OAU ministerial council.

He said that the meeting with the Ethiopian minister dealt with coordination between the foreign ministries of the two countries and affirmed the necessity of the (?success) of the IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development] initiative. He said they expressed their satisfaction with the course of bilateral relations. They stressed the importance of continuous consultation between the two countries.

The ambassador told SUNA that the foreign minister's meeting with the Eritrean official focused on Eritrean-Sudanese relations. He said that the two sides expressed satisfaction with the efforts made to contain the accidental crisis between the two brotherly countries. They affirmed the need not to afford an opportunity to quarters which were striving to cause dissension between them. (?They affirmed) [words indistinct] that the firmness of the relations between the two countries was stronger than accidental differences that might occur from time to time.

The foreign minister also held meetings on the fringes of the OAU ministerial council with the foreign ministers of Kenya, Uganda, Congo, and Benin, during which the development of bilateral relations and questions of mutual interest were reviewed.

Kenya

Finance Minister Reports Reduced Inflation Rate

EA0302151594 Nairobi KNA in English 1341 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Feb (KNA/PANA)—Kenya's inflation rate slowed down from 101.1 percent in June 1993 to 15 percent in December the same year, Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi said Wednesday [3 February]. In a speech during a two-day workshop on "export finance policies and modalities," Mudavadi said further reduction of the inflationary pressure may be anticipated in coming months. "I targeted a rate of only 10 percent in my budget speech by the end of the year and while this has not been achieved, we are already on track and progress to date has been substantial," he said.

Mudavadi told the bankers, insurers, manufacturers, and fresh produce exporters who attended the workshop that development of export finance and insurance sectors had to be set within the context of the financial management of the economy as a whole. The minister said the performance of financial markets directly affects the rest of the economy, adding that sweeping changes in the banking act, the central bank act and insurance act were being considered within the treasury. Mudavadi noted that a majority of Kenyan banks confined themselves to asset-based lending rather than cash flow lending to avoid high risks.

Tanzania

Over 300,000 Burundi Refugees Reportedly Return Home

EA0302194694 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] More than 317,000 Burundi refugees from Kibondo and Kasulu districts in Kigoma region have returned to their country. The two districts, which had more than 420,000 refugees, are now dealing with only 103,000 refugees and an operation to transfer the remaining refugees to district settlements is under way.

The Kasulu District commissioner, Mr. Musa Zamizi, has said his district is currently catering for 53,000 out of 181,000 refugees and that 3,700 out of 37,000 refugees settled at Kitanga in Kasulu District had already been shifted to (H)lushingungu, while others had returned to Burundi. In Kibondo District, about 195,000 refugees have gone back to Burundi and the district is now left with only 50,000 refugees.

ANC, Government, Freedom Alliance Talks at Deadlock

MB0302182594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Talks in Pretoria between the government, the ANC [African National Congress], and the Freedom Alliance have again ended in deadlock and will probably resume on Monday [7 February].

The ANC refused to present its package of proposals to the alliance before the leaders of the group committed themselves to being flexible. The ANC asked the alliance to obtain such a commitment from their leaders and report back no later than Monday. If the report back was positive, the talks would resume on Monday.

The Freedom Alliance has indicated that it prefers an agenda to a proposal or package, and that it wants to discuss issues point by point. In terms of the government package, the alliance must accept the rulings of the provincial power as outlined in the constitution if it wants the government to accept the double ballot paper. The alliance must furthermore agree to the retention of the present provisions governing the entrenchment of provincial constitutions. [passage omitted]

IFP's Buthelezi Responds to ANC Ballot Concession

MB0302151394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Ulundi Feb 3 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Thursday [3 February] the reported agreement by the African National Congress [ANC] to a two-ballot system does not address the bottom line demands of his party, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Mr Buthelezi said at Ulundi that he hoped the ANC and the government would also agree to the IFP's remaining two important demands. He said it would be no use having regional elections if regions had no exclusive powers.

Canadian Secretary of State for Africa and Latin America Mrs. Christine Stewart met Mr Buthelezi on Thursday to try to persuade the IFP to take part in the election. She said she hoped the ballot paper issue would make it easier for the IFP to participate.

Says Other Issues Crucial

MB0402125994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Durban Feb 3 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Thursday [3 February] his party's participation in the April election would depend on more than the African National Congress [ANC] agreeing to a two-ballot system.

In an address to Durban businessmen, Mr Buthelezi stressed constitutional issues surrounding regional powers were crucial for the IFP's participation in the poll. "Even if the government and the ANC/SA Communist Party alliance do relent on this issue of the double ballot, the double ballot by itself is quite meaningless if regions do not have the autonomy which cannot be interfered with by the constituent assembly," Mr Buthelezi said in a speech for delivery.

The ANC has reportedly agreed to separate votes for regional and national parliaments, a major stumbling block in protracted talks between the ANC, government and Freedom Alliance aimed at getting the alliance, including the IFP, to participate in the poll.

Mr Buthelezi had recently said this was one of the biggest reasons for staying out of the election. But, the IFP leader said on Thursday regional powers outlined in the interim constitution were unacceptable. "The...constitution affords to the provinces less powers than under the present unitary dispensation.... No independent political expression is possible at the provincial level."

Mr Buthelezi said the constitution did not allow regional parliaments to collect their own taxes, and suggested this would enable the national parliament to manipulate the regions through their budgets.

He cited recent efforts by the Transitional Executive Council to replace the kwaZulu Police with the SA Police.

Mr Buthelezi rejected the argument that kwaZulu/Natal was too poor to go it alone in a federal dispensation. He said an equalisation fund, normal among federations around the world, would be used to give the region required money.

Mr Buthelezi further reiterated the need for a constitution recognising Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. "As the traditional prime minister to the king, there can therefore be no question of myself accepting a cabinet position in a constitutional set-up which excludes my king."

Freedom Alliance Welcomes Double-Ballot Concession

MB0302155794 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Members of the Freedom Alliance have welcomed the ANC's [African National Congress] alleged concession on the ballot paper issue, but said it is not enough to guarantee participation in the election. Breakthroughs over exclusive powers to provinces and the entrenchment of provincial constitutions could bring the negotiators very close to a settlement.

National Party Congress Continues in Kempton Park

Finance Minister Discusses Economy

MB0302130094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1104
GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—There was good economic news coming for South Africa, Finance Minister Derek Keys told the National Party [NP] federal congress at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg on Thursday [3 February]. He said he could not preempt any detailed announcement, but it sufficed to say it was very good news. "It is the type of situation every finance minister dreams of, when all the figures are running in the right direction," he said.

Mr Keys was one of a number of ministers and senior party members selected to address the congress on the party's new election manifesto. He said there were three basic differences between the NP and its main opponent, the African National Congress [ANC], on economic policy.

Firstly, the NP's policy was for everyone, and not seeking economic growth and advancement of any sector at the expense of another.

Secondly, the NP trusted all the economic players—labour, the farmers, businessmen and entrepreneurs. "We are proud of them," he said. The NP did not want to take away their capital, monitor them or constantly watch to see they were not doing something wrong.

Thirdly, he said, the NP government consulted widely and timeously [as received]—as with the National Economic Forum and other bodies—before formulating policy or taking action.

"These three things represent transparency," he said.

Pik Botha Attacks ANC Policies

MB0302145794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158
GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] confused its own international acceptability with that of its leader, Nelson Mandela, who was indeed internationally accepted as a martyr, Transvaal National Party [NP] leader Pik Botha said on Thursday [3 February]. He was given a standing ovation at the NP federal congress at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre for a sharp attack on the ANC while speaking in support of the NP's new election manifesto.

The ANC was not African or national or a congress, he said. The ANC was an embarrassment everywhere in Africa because it pursued policies which were no longer practiced anywhere on the continent. "They still call each other 'comrade', and African leaders ask me why can't the ANC get rid of the past. It claims to have

international acceptability but, but by whom? They confuse their acceptability with that of Mr Mandela who is a martyr," he said.

"They are not African because there is not one country in Africa that propagates their policies. They are not national but a conglomeration of converse foreign ideologies. They are also not a congress but a conglomeration of confused people."

The ANC also could not refrain from personal insults against President F W de Klerk. In front of foreign governments and audiences where Mr de Klerk was regarded as a man of integrity, the ANC acknowledged this. But the moment the ANC addressed an audience that "lives in the past with a racist orientation", Mr de Klerk was reviled as a criminal and racist terrorist. "There was only one man who liberated South Africa—not as a sign of weakness—and that is why he got the Nobel Peace Prize," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha received a standing ovation with some black women delegates ululating and whistling.

Regional Candidates Named

MB0302205694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2041
GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—Four National Party [NP] candidates for premiership have been elected unopposed in their regions. It was announced at the party's federal congress on Thursday that Mr Hernus Kriel, Dr Kraai van Niekerk and Dr Tertius Delpont, would be candidate premiers for the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape regions respectively, and Mr George Bartlett for Natal/kwaZulu.

State President and leader of the NP F W de Klerk said the federal council of the party had decided to allow four regional preferences and each of the provinces could choose the procedures they would allow for nomination of candidates for premiership in the various regions. During discussions in the federal council, some regions declared they would prefer to appoint a candidate for premier from the elected members after the election.

De Klerk Closes Congress

MB0302175094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618
GMT 3 Feb 94

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Kempton Park Feb 3 SAPA—The National Party's [NP] inspirational federal congress had proved that true reconciliation had been achieved within the party, NP leader F W de Klerk said in Kempton Park on Thursday [3 February].

Closing one of the most extraordinary congresses of the party's 81-year history, he said the NP had demonstrated

it was the only party which could claim to be truly national, representing and speaking on behalf of all the country's people.

He was personally inspired, not by the huge number of delegates or the spontaneous way in which it had reflected the new make up of the party, but by its spirit of warmth, naturalness and courage. "I am inspired by a meeting of spirits and messages that came from the heart," he said.

However, he had a word of caution for the congress. It was easy to get pumped up with enthusiasm and courage at such a gathering, "but there are many Nationalists out there who feel lonely". "I saw them on the (electioneering) road show, I stood next to them when they had the guts to stand up and were surrounded by hundreds toyi-toying [protest dancing] against them."

For each Nat [NP member] under threat, there were thousands who were worried and who did not stand up on rooftops because it was dangerous. Mr de Klerk said the NP should create a massive wave to break across the country and take these people with it and give them courage.

Amazing scenes had preceded Mr de Klerk's closing address when candidates of the four provinces had been introduced. Black languages, spontaneous singing, ululating, whistling and "viva's" had underscored the wide ethnic mix which now represented the former party of apartheid.

After the closing, a gallery of what organisers called "our more colourful candidates" met the media.

One of two former ANC [African National Congress] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] members present, Mr Joshua Khumalo, said he had not joined the NP. "Nobody joins his family, I just comes home."

Former Springbok rugby captain Naas Botha said he was as surprised as anyone to have been nominated. "But then I thought about what is going to happen for the next 35 years...and standing on the sidelines is easy."

De Klerk Says ANC Plunging Townships Into Anarchy

MB0402085094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] The state president has again blamed the ANC [African National Congress] for the deterioration of community conditions in the townships. Mr. de Klerk said in Johannesburg that organizations with strong ties with the ANC [African National Congress] had plunged the townships into anarchy and prevented houses and schools being built. He said the ANC had achieved international standing only because it fought against apartheid.

ANC: NP Election Manifesto Lacks Concrete Proposals

MB0402084794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says those who had hoped to see a new National Party [NP] grappling with the realities of the country will have been bitterly disappointed by the party's election manifesto. The manifesto was announced earlier at the NP federal congress at Kempton Park.

In a statement in Johannesburg the ANC says that instead of presenting concrete proposals, NP leaders have attempted to undermine the ANC. It said the NP remained wedded to policies that would leave 75 percent of the population living in poverty and squalor.

Mandela Begins Orange Free State Campaign Trip

Addresses Businessmen

MB0402111694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Sasolburg February 4 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela kicked off his election swing through the Orange Free State [OFS] with a breakfast at the Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] Club where he addressed about 150 people.

Mr Mandela arrived at the club and greeted staff before telling his predominantly white audience his welcome at the club was a sign of the times—especially in light of the relationship between the petrol from oil giant and the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (which has attacked its installations in the past).

Asked to comment on this week's National Party federal congress, the ANC leader said: "What is there to say about a party on its way out? The National Party is still a racist party." He requested business people to trust the ANC as its policy mirrored the basic aspirations of all South Africans.

He added the ANC was not out to run a campaign of revenge against the people who had jailed party leaders, but rather wanted all South Africans to work together. The country's economy had become stagnant due to years of apartheid and it was up to the ANC and the people of South Africa to stimulate growth.

"We would like all of you, especially white businessmen, to help achieve this. We all have a common loyalty to South Africa and we all want to live in peace."

Turning to the spate of sabotage attacks on the offices and homes of ANC aligned people and organisations in the [Orange] Free State, Mr Mandela told his audience: "They (ANC homes and offices) are being bombed by people who are demanding to cling to apartheid...It is

our people being killed by the right wing...By security organisations and by other black groups...But the whites in this country are totally silent. When there is violence it is sparked off by the right wing and is tolerated by the De Klerk government. Without peace we are not going to get investment from abroad."

Mr Mandela added money was being taken out of the country because of the violence. If a right wing inspired civil war broke out, it was not only blacks who would be killed. Whites were destroying the future of their children by not acting strongly enough on the violence sweeping the country.

Criticizes National Party

MB0402131694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Sasolburg Feb 4 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] would provide free compulsory education and medical services, ANC President Nelson Mandela told about 4,000 enthusiastic supporters at Zamdela near Sasolburg on Friday [4 February].

He was enthusiastically received when he told the crowd that already jobs were being created by the lifting of sanctions and by progress made in South Africa. The National Party [NP] federal congress this week had been paralysed by a spirit of gloom as the party leadership had no vision. "They say they removed apartheid, how selfish. It is you people here and your leaders who went to jail that forced the removal of apartheid. The people brought an end to apartheid."

Mr Mandela said NP was paralysed and terrified by the rightwing. "The rightwing started a radio station illegally, but instead of closing them down, they went to the courts and when they were issued a court order they went and were frightened when the rightwing said they could not enter this radio station."

He said President F. W. de Klerk was frightened and had no fighting spirit. The ANC vision of moving the country forward had been lauded by foreign heads of state, business people and executives of international lending organisations. "We have done all this, what has been done by the National Party?"

Mr Mandela said the Conservative Party [CP] was now in the same situation as the National Party was in a few years ago. "The ANC was able to put the NP's fears about ANC to rest, and we could do the same for the CP and the Freedom Alliance," Mr Mandela said to loud applause.

"The people are shunning the NP like lepers. They are still a racist party, still clinging to racism in some way or another, that is why their list of election candidates is predominantly white."

White NP members wanted to hold on to the party leadership, this was the reason why there were so few people of colour on the NP's list. Mr Mandela also called

for the preservation of Afrikaans. The local branch of the ANC presented Mr Mandela with a rocking chair.

Mr Mandela left Sasolburg for Bothaville in the heart of the wealthy maize triangle.

ANC Supporters Demand Removal of Assembly Nominees

MB0402131994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] supporters have slammed the nomination of former House of Delegates Chairman J.N. Reddy to the ANC's list of candidates to the National Assembly. A mass meeting in Durban, called by the Natal Indian Congress to explain the reasons behind the nomination, failed to convince the ANC supporters. They demanded that Dr. Reddy and former Natal MEC [Member Executive Committee], D.S. Rajah, be removed from the list on the grounds that they had been part of an oppressive system that had played no role in making life better for the masses. Dr. Reddy will make an announcement on his nomination today.

Bankers Protest ANC Reconstruction Proposals

MB0302140294 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Greta Steyn]

[Text] Bankers yesterday sent a strong signal of protest to the ANC [African National Congress] over its reconstruction and development programme's proposals to restructure the banking sector.

At a seminar on banking in Johannesburg yesterday, Standard Bank group economist Nico Czipionka said the proposals had "made my hair stand on end" and called on fellow bankers to contact the ANC to express concern. Czipionka was referring to suggestions that banks be required to lend a rising share of their assets to small, black-owned enterprises and be forced to provide reasons for turning down loan applications.

He said the ANC should be told that the NP [National Party] government had tried the route of controls over banks, with "messy" results for the economy. "To be blunt, the proposals are based on a fundamental misunderstanding of how the financial sector works." The programme was "a shopping list that, if added up, would blow the country's financial resources out of the water."

To the extent that it was financially and physical feasible, banks would push hard to address under development problems and play a part in dealing with apartheid legacies. They had to do this without deviating from the principles of sound business practice, he said. At this time of change, when new economic and other policies were being sought, banks had to make their voices heard. "I am not sure that we as bankers are doing this adequately and effectively. I get the strong feeling that

this country's banks have sold themselves short—we are doing far more than we are being given credit for.”

Banks had a vested interest in the long-term prosperity of the country, and had taken active measures to support this with concrete actions. He cited the growing momentum of community banking operations within a number of banks, the Community Banking Project, the negotiations between the Association of Mortgage Lenders and civic organisations, and involvement in the National Housing Forum.

Council of Southern African banks CE [chief executive] Piet Liebenberg said the industry was in the process of formulating a response to the ANC's policy statement. “The ANC's statement was issued without consultation. We will not be able to change much, if anything, in the reconstruction and development programme. But we intend to lobby, inform and debate the issues. We are pulling out all the stops,” he said. He did not, however, believe nationalisation was a real threat to the industry.

Community Banking Project CE Archie Hurst said the most optimistic projections indicated that by the year 2000, the bank's total advances would not exceed R[and]3bn[billion]. He urged commercial banks to keep exploring ways of being active at the bottom end of the market, while government involvement was also important. “It is our hope that through its efforts, the Community Bank will pave the way for commercial banks to become involved in this market.”

ANC Support for Striking Health Workers Criticized

MB0302151294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410
GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—The National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union [NEHAWU] had lost control of its members and was acting in an irresponsible and totally unacceptable manner with regard to the current hospital strikes, Health Minister Dr. Rina Venter said on Thursday [3 February]. “The government is extremely concerned about the situation,” she told SAPA at the National Party federal congress in Kempton Park.

She said there had been reports of union members urinating on patients, emptying dustbins in hospitals, attacks on administrative staff and the damaging of staff cars. “This is totally unacceptable and the public should take notice that the union has lost control of its members. The African National Congress says striking is an essential weapon for negotiation. It says hospitals cannot be categorised as emergency services and that it wants to protect patients”.

She said it was a fact neither ANC election candidate and NEHAWU Secretary-General Philip Dexter, nor union members cared about the welfare of the patients.

COSATU Seen as Gaining Influence in New Government

MB0302121094 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
3 Feb 94 p 10

[Report by Jovial Rantao, labor correspondent]

[Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], which has supported the ANC [African National Congress] since its inception, will become more influential in a future government, says labour expert Duncan Innes. Writing in his Innes Labour Brief, Innes argues that COSATU would have 20 of its leaders occupying seats in parliament and at least one, Jay Naidoo, in a key ministerial post.

“For this reason alone, labour relations will not be the same after elections as they were before. From being an anti-establishment force under apartheid, COSATU is about to become part of the new establishment,” he writes. Being part of the establishment can be a mixed blessing for a radical organisation such as COSATU.

“On one hand, it does confer certain clear advantages on the union movement, but it also brings with it responsibilities which might not be so palatable to the union's constituency,” Innes says.

Among the key advantages COSATU would derive from being part of the establishment is that instead of having to fight from a largely defensive position in the policy arena, it would now be in a position to make policy proposals for the country. He says the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme—a crucial part of its development strategy—was co-ordinated by Jay Naidoo. Alex Erwin of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa played a major role in the drafting of the programme.

“The unions are no longer on the outside; they're on the inside of state policy formulation,” Innes observes.

Going hand in hand with the advantages will be disadvantages.

“The ANC will be inheriting a country that has been ravaged by a lengthy and damaging recession, isolated from world trends, torn apart by political strife and bedevilled by social disorder and crime. Governing such a country is no easy task, especially people who have no experience of government. Consequently, the ANC government will find itself under massive pressures once it assumes power, and it will look to its allies for support,” Innes says.

Other difficulties would be that a person such as Jay Naidoo—“the Minister of Reconstruction”—would be asked by the Cabinet to secure union support for policies designed to keep the public sector wage bill under control. In caucus meetings, the COSATU MPs would be asked to use their influence to curb militant strike action

among workers in the interests of promoting stability and order so as to attract foreign and local investment, Innes says.

IFP Supporter Killed in Mooi River Attack 3 Feb
MB0302115494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Feb 3 SAPA—An Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] man was shot dead and three IFP members wounded on Wednesday night as a hail of at least 12 bullets raked their bakkie [pick-up truck] in Bruntville, Mooi River. The IFP Information Centre's Ed Tillett said Thursday the unprovoked attack came after six months of relative calm in the area. He feared it could mark a resumption of "African National Congress-spearheaded violence" and that Bruntville township would once again be plunged into violence.

Police confirmed the shooting and believed AK-47 rifles were used. Captain Henry Budhram said the men were on their way from a Mootex factory at about 10.40pm when bullets rained into the vehicle.

Shot dead was Bethuel Phungula, 30, while William Dlamini, 30, was hit by four bullets, in the chest, knee, forearm and thorax.

Alfred Dlodla, 45, was hit in a lower leg and Jotham Lamula, 35, was struck in an upper arm and left eye. The wounded men are in estcourt hospital.

No arrests have been made.

White ANC Member's Farm in Western Transvaal Bombed

MB0402063094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Another explosion has rocked the Western Transvaal, this time on a farm belonging to a white member of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Jan Serfontein. An explosive device ripped a hole in the wall on Mr. Serfontein's farm, Boskop, near Potchefstroom. Explosions occur almost daily in the area and so far the police have not made a breakthrough. The police have not yet revealed the type of explosives involved.

The ANC, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and other trade unions which have suffered damage because of the explosions believe commercial explosives are being used. COSATU said earlier that the police should do more to protect its offices and catch the extremists. COSATU is to ask the Transitional Executive Council Subcouncil on Law and Order to give urgent attention to the matter.

Sasol, Hyundai Sign Contract on Reactor Module
MB0402131494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] and Hyundai of Korea said on Friday [4 February] they had recently signed a contract for the manufacture and erection of the reactor module and steam drum of the R[and]123-million Sasol advanced synthol (SAS) reactor project.

Babcock Construction contractors will assist Hyundai with on-site construction. At the signing Hannes Botha, managing director of Sasol synthetic fuels, said the installation of this reactor was a step toward producing synthetic oil more cost effectively than at present. "The new technology used in the SAS reactor is more energy efficient, requires lower capital investment and needs less maintenance than the proven synthol technology. Sasol is always looking for ways to improve its cost competitiveness and it is foreseen that this new addition will contribute toward this purpose," Mr Botha said.

Mr N. K. Kim, regional director of Hyundai in South Africa, said his company accepted the challenge for the manufacture of the SAS reactor, which uses the latest technology for the production of oil from gas. The reactor will weigh 840 [metric] tons and is too large to be transported as a unit from Korea to Sasol Two. Parts of the reactor, some of them weighing 300 [metric] tons, will be shipped to Richards Bay and transported by road from there to Secunda. Assembly will take place at the construction site. Sophisticated welding techniques will be used for the closing seams under difficult site conditions.

A set of complex steam coils weighing 240 [metric] tons will be installed inside the reactor. The coils will be shipped from Korea in sections and will be assembled on site. When construction is complete a hydro test will be done requiring 1.7-million litres of water.

The commissioning of the plant is planned in September 1995 and will increase the gas utilisation at the Secunda complex. The reactor will have a capacity greater than each of the existing circulating fluid bed reactors and requires much less capital to erect.

Sastech was appointed as managing contractor after completion of a research and development project to establish an alternative reactor technology. In 1991 the team of Sastech scientists and process engineers was awarded the Bille Neale-May gold medal by the South African Institute of Chemical Engineers as well as the national award of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa for developing, designing and commissioning the prototype of the new reactor.

The contract for the detail engineering and design was awarded to Raytheon engineers and constructors of Boston, USA.

South African Press Review for 4 Feb
MB0402131794

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Swing Vote To Ensure Election Democracy—Referring to the findings of a Market and Media Research poll commissioned by THE STAR, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 February in a page-10 editorial welcomes the fact that "a quarter of the voters are undecided." This means the outcome of the election "is not pre-determined, that the campaign, the election issues and the arguments and counter-arguments are more than the ritual din of electioneering." The undecided voters will ensure "there will be an element of unpredictability and excitement." THE STAR believes that "democracy depends on the swing vote."

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Policy Taking Shape—"While the constitutional negotiations stumble on, the policy negotiations are having far more success," remarks a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 February. The "public spats" about the ANC attitudes to mines and banks are but the latest examples of this process, "which is proving hugely beneficial and is the best reason we have to hope for economic prosperity." "The ANC [African National Congress], like the NP [National Party], is considering new ways of achieving an unchanged goal. The NP switched from domination to negotiation to secure white survival, and Afrikaner survival in particular. The ANC wants to redress apartheid's ills, ending the economic focus on white businesses and individuals spreading economic empowerment and tangible benefits to blacks while using state

resources to attack poverty, disease, illiteracy, homelessness and unemployment." The country has "come a long way since 1990," and its politics "may be in a mess but, draft by draft and argument by argument, an acceptable economic policy is taking shape."

SOWETAN

ANC Can Afford Double-Ballot Elections—"As the party that is likely to get most of the support in the coming elections, the ANC can be magnanimous and accept some of the demands made by the Freedom Alliance," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 February in a page-10 editorial. This would "call the bluff of those in the alliance who refuse to go into the elections as they know they will be voted out. Apart from anything else double-ballot elections which will have credibility might even expose those homeland leaders who have no support in their own areas."

Black Economic Empowerment—A second editorial on the same page welcomes the pending takeover of African Life by a coalition of black business people and community organizations. It is "a great step towards black economic empowerment."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Poll Predictions Fit NP, DP Agenda—"Beware of the opinion polls," cautions a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 4-10 February. "Predictions of an ANC landslide in April have the effect of lulling ANC activists and supporters into complacency and promoting the view among doubters that they should vote for a strong opposition. The poll that predicts an ANC landslide fits a National or Democratic Party agenda. The ANC's own polls give it only a little more than 50 percent. That's a more realistic figure, all things considered."

Angola

UNITA Proposes High-Level Military Cease-Fire Talks

LD0402102094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has admitted the possibility of a cease-fire in Angola, but with a number of provisos. The condition set by UNITA is that the Angolan Government must be prepared to discuss the matter at the highest military level. This is stated in a UNITA communique dated 3 February and signed by [Chief of Staff] General Ben Ben.

The communique notes UNITA's satisfaction with the agreement on a national police force reached at the Lusaka talks, but this satisfaction is tempered by Gen. Ben Ben's concern over statements by Joao de Matos, chief of the Angolan Armed Forces' General Staff, whom the communique accuses of having called for the continuation of the war in Angola despite the progress made at the Lusaka talks.

Gen. Joao de Matos's statements were made before his departure for Brazil, where he is now. Gen. Ben Ben believes that de Matos was not expressing a personal view but was speaking for the Angolan Government. The communique says that UNITA leaves it to the Angolan people to judge who is making money out of purchasing arms from Brazil while the Angolans are starving to death.

The communique ends with praise for UN representative Alioune Beye for his role at the Lusaka talks.

Chief of Staff Says 'Large-Scale' Offensive Planned

MB0302182494 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, General Joao de Matos, has announced preparations for large-scale military operations against the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. Gen. Matos said government soldiers were becoming impatient over delays in the Angolan peace negotiations in the Zambian capital of Lusaka. He said it was necessary to put an end to the tension being experienced in various parts of Angola as a result of the civil war. Gen. Matos said earlier that the recent agreements between UNITA and Angolan Government peace delegations in Lusaka were a mere propaganda exercise and that no significant progress had been achieved.

Negotiators Begin Discussions on Reconciliation

MB0302204494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The Lusaka talks are already covering national reconciliation. Although Chief Beye is away from

Lusaka, the negotiators today presented their proposals. The mediator and the troika of observers today dealt with basic issues regarding the standpoint of the two sides on national reconciliation. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] was late in submitting its proposal, thus postponing the mediator's final draft. The draft was scheduled to be presented this morning.

In time the government added new elements to its proposal. This pleased the troika, and local analysts regard this as proof that there is a will to tackle the issue at once. The government's pleasant mood is due partly to Chief Beye's remarks on national sovereignty.

As always, UNITA wants to deal with each point of the agenda in order to gain time. The zigzag began when UNITA was late in submitting its proposal. The situation worsened in view of the need to redraft it.

Sources that asked not to be named say UNITA's document contains more thorns than roses. In addition to the three key ministries, UNITA has demanded a more equitable redistribution of provincial governments, including one of the country's main commercial ports. The news media and UNITA's members being held in custody in Luanda are two other specific issues raised by the organization.

UNITA Radio on MPLA Atrocities in Huila, Benguela

MB0302155994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] While peace is being negotiated in Lusaka, Zambia, Eduardo dos Santos' men continue to decimate innocent civilians in the Huila and Benguela Provinces. According to correspondent Silva Aleluia, terrible crimes are being committed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], particularly in the Chongoroi and Caimbambo Districts. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have been carrying out acts of murder, violating [words indistinct], and stealing people's goods. At least 223 people have been massacred in these areas since December last year. Silva Aleluia learned this from Colonel Catu, from the UNITA Armed Forces Command in the Southeastern Region.

Mozambique

Chissano Comments on Troop Assembly Problems

MB0302160994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Report on statement by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at Heroes Square in Maputo on 3 February—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Speaking at Heroes Square in Maputo today to mark Heroes' Day, the president of the Republic,

Joaquim Chissano, expressed his belief that the problems currently preventing the swift confinement of government troops can easily be resolved because they are technical, rather than political, problems.

[Chissano] "That is a question that I have been asked constantly, even before I went abroad last week. My answer has always been that I believe that existing problems are of a technical, rather than political, nature, so they should be easy to settle and troop confinement should be over early enough for us to hold elections by October, as scheduled."

Asked whether government troop confinement delays were not caused by alleged disorganization, the Mozambican head of state replied:

[Chissano] "No, that is no true, because troop confinement does take place in good time when the right means are available and the orders are given. We have not yet had any problem caused by internal disorganization."

One journalist asked President Chissano to comment on the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader's remark that Renamo figures, such as first Renamo President Andre Matsangaissa, also be remembered on Heroes' Day on 3 February.

[Chissano] "Well, our country (?has to define) [words indistinct] heroes must be recognized at the national level as Mozambican heroes. Those whose names we mention are the more representative, but that does not mean they include all Mozambican heroes. Now, if Andre Matsangaissa had the makings of a hero or not, that is for the Mozambican people to decide."

Pademo Asks Dhlakama To Produce Arms Smuggling Evidence

MB0302162194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The Mozambique Democratic Party, Pademo, has asked Afonso Dhlakama, the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, leader to urgently remind President Joaquim Chissano of the case of General Domingos Fondo's alleged involvement in the smuggling of weapons to South Africa.

A note received at the Radio Mozambique news desk says that Pademo also demands that the Renamo leader produce evidence demonstrating Gen. Domingos Fondo's culpability. Pademo believes that there must be no liars among the leaders of the opposition, so it advises Afonso Dhlakama to present incriminating evidence against Gen. Fondo.

The Pademo note also says that institutions such as the Attorney General's Office and the Criminal Investigation Police are working in fear and without the government's backing, thereby preventing proper investigation into cases such as Gen. Domingo Fondo's.

CCF Discusses Problems With Mine-Removal Program

MB0302155894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] At a meeting in Maputo yesterday, the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] discussed a report on the current stage of the mine removal program that was approved last December. According to a communique, the CCF discussed the problems that continue to hinder the mine removal program and found that the program must give priority to the main roads because more and more people are using them to travel.

Renamo Leader on Timing of U.S. Rights Report

MB0402084494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has accused the U.S. State Department of aiming to hinder his possible visit to the United States by issuing its annual report on the situation of human rights in Mozambique. Reacting to the report, Dhlakama described it as artificial and said it comes at a time when the Renamo president is preparing to visit Washington. Afonso Dhlakama said that the U.S. State Department report is meant for the U.S. public not to consider the Renamo leader as a politician. The report denounces serious human rights violations in areas controlled by Renamo, namely, the torture, abduction, and killing of people.

Opposition Parties Surveyed on Economic Programs

MB0202072794 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 23 Jan 94 p 4-5

[Unattributed article]

[Text] If there are no further delays, 1994 should be the year of the first democratic multiparty elections in this country. In terms of the new schedule of the General Peace Accord, the Mozambican people turn out at the polls in October to choose their president and the party whose program they like and trust the most.

Meanwhile, as elections approach—they are slightly less than 10 months away—people are showing a growing interest in and want to know more about the philosophy and programs of each party and candidate in the elections.

With the aim of satisfying that public need, DOMINGO sent a questionnaire to the different political parties that have registered so far—namely, the People's Party for the Liberation of Mozambique, PPLM; the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, Palmo; the Mozambique Democratic Party, Pademo; the Social Democratic Party, Sol; the Mozambique People's Progress Party, PPPM; the Mozambican Nationalist Movement, Monamo; the National Democratic Party, Panade;

National Convention Party, PCN; the Mozambican National Union, Unamo; Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party, Fumo-PCDRN; and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo.

Our survey contained three questions: 1. What concrete strategies should be followed to bring the country's economy out of the chaos it is in? 2. What specific program should be implemented to ensure social progress (in areas such as health, education, culture, sport, and so on)? and 3. What foreign policy should be pursued?

We sent the questionnaires to 11 parties, but only five replied. They were: Pademo, PPPM, Monamo, PCN, and Unamo. Of those, the PCN gave us a negative answer, saying that the questions we asked are "of public interest and will certainly be topics for debate during the electoral campaign." This party added that such issues are part of its electoral program, which "will only be approved by a meeting of the congress to be held, in principle, in April, so we cannot divulge that information now or we would be violating our own statutes." Panade was contacted late, so it will only answer next week.

We did not send the questionnaire to the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, for reasons that we believe are obvious. As the present ruling party, Frelimo's program must be the one it is implementing at this stage. Among other things, we have the national reconstruction program, the social and economic rehabilitation program, and the industrial rehabilitation program.

DOMINGO will be carrying the parties' answers over the next few weeks and it will follow the order of the questions, with answers to the first, second, and third questions, respectively. The PPPM produced a response that is difficult to grasp because it gives one four-line answer to all three questions.

Our first question about concrete strategies for pulling Mozambique's economy out of the current chaos included some secondary questions: a) Concerning continuity or otherwise with the IMF restructuring program, in the event of severance, what other sources of financing would your party rely on? b) What sectorial policies (agriculture, industry, commerce, and tourism) and what priorities would you follow? c) Concerning foreign investment, what policies, strategies, or mechanisms should be implemented to benefit the country? d) What policies ought to be followed to control inflation and to improve the balance of payments?

Let us see how Pademo, the PPPM, Monamo, and Unamo answered this question.

1. Concrete Strategies To Pull the Country Out of Economic Chaos

Pademo

a) Mozambique is already part of the world economic system, and, as such, a market economy must be the keyword. This is how our party sees it. The "Bretton Woods" institutions, notably the World Bank, WB, the IMF, and the Paris Club are, in general terms, the ones that "dictate" the rules of the game. In order to benefit from their financing, all countries that are members of those institutions must submit to their norms, but that does not mean that all recommendations issued by those monetary institutions must be followed blindly.

We have always believed that it is possible to negotiate with the "big shots" [preceding two words in English]. From Pademo's point of view, our country's membership to those institutions should be planned so that the recovery of national industry can be assured, the export sector is encouraged to produce more, more jobs are created, administrative reform is implemented, and control is exerted over the outflow of foreign currency, as well as over imports. It will only be possible for this country to benefit from loans from the WB, IMF, and other organizations such as the "Paris Club" if the government draws up a plan to get the economy back on its feet, thereby allowing the gross national product, GNP, and exports to increase.

Pademo believes that the relationship between the GNP and the foreign debt must be minimized and that efforts must be made for a more productive use of loans, which must not be used solely for importing luxury and unnecessary goods that can only benefit businessmen and their protectors, who are enriching themselves at the expense of the misery experienced by the majority of Mozambicans.

Agrarian Policy

The majority of the Mozambican population lives in the rural areas, where, coincidentally, social and economic development is poorest. It is important to work out plans for a rural sector that will be of use to the peasants and other rural people, whereby production is constantly guided by the goals that are sought in the areas of participation and division and which should be implemented through the establishment of new production relations in the agricultural sector.

Given that the agrarian sector is very sensitive to climate factors and highly dependent on the degree of incentives available nationally and internationally, Pademo defends a policy of diversification of the agents who operate in that sector. In this way, the private, cooperative, and family sectors should be stimulated by the state, which will also be responsible for coordinating the work of those sectors, defining agrarian credit policies and prices, and buying agricultural surpluses to guarantee food security in the country.

Agriculture currently demands the intervention of technologies, equipments, and working methods that are increasingly complex, which must be introduced for use by persons who obtain the necessary scientific and technological skills, thereby improving the levels of

education at rural and agricultural schools. Furthermore, for the sector to become more dynamic, there is the need to apply specific guidance measures pertaining to agricultural, forestry, and livestock production, as well as to establish a policy that will ensure order is brought to the rural areas.

Agriculture

Pademo endorses the principle that the "cash crop" [preceding two words in English] and "food crop" [preceding two words in English] production areas must undergo proper planning, both at the central level and at the level of the federate states. As part of the colonial period's legacy, some parts of the country currently concentrate on "food crops" and others on "cash crops."

The party will support improvements in the technologies to be used by those two agricultural production areas, because both will help the country earn foreign currency. Furthermore, there is the need to define an agricultural industrialization policy that will see such industrialization at work in the areas where those crops are produced, thereby encouraging a reduction in losses and waste of those products. To that end, the Federal Institute for Science, Research, and Technology, in conjunction with potential national and foreign investors, will define the appropriate technologies for the processing of previously identified agricultural products.

In line with its land ownership policy, the party will issue land property deeds, but it will not enter into conflicts with the traditional system of each region. It will also define a land ownership policy for foreigners and for specific purposes. The most important aspects of that policy would have to be defined by the federal parliament. Any land transaction must be confirmed or made official by the Notary Services and can only be entered into by individuals in possession of a land property deed.

Pademo will also promote the creation of associations for farmers or peasants who unite to defend their interests.

Forestation

It has been found over the last few years that enterprises, particularly foreign enterprises, have embarked on the wholesale destruction of our forests for the purpose of securing easy profits. In view of that, there is the need to define a forestation policy that will help bring order to the exploitation of those resources and that will also enhance silviculture planning. Within this context, the following are the most important points:

- To define areas for production, conservation, and recreation;
- To increase the area of productive forestation;
- To expand tree planting areas, improve their protection, and improve pasture areas;
- To exert rigorous control over landscapes, areas where land has been scorched, deforestation problems, and strive to defend local natural values;

- To define a reforestation policy for wood-producing areas.

Livestock

Livestock helps decisively to strengthen the gross agricultural product. Its importance within the context of the agrarian economy must not be underestimated. The livestock sector is, however, one of the weakest in our country because of the effects of the fratricidal war that has decimated both domestic cattle and wildlife.

The sector must receive significant investments so that priority can be given to increasing livestock numbers, sector productivity, and to foster a more correct integration of livestock into farming or other agricultural exploitation areas.

Such investments must also benefit the family sector, which contributes substantially toward livestock production in our country. Within that context, the party will strive for a return of livestock to the rural areas and to the national game parks. The parastatal and private sectors must also be mobilized so they become actively involved in this area.

To that end, Pademo plans to promote concrete action for a well-integrated operation. Such plans would include:

- The adoption of realistic policies for the sectors dealing with resettling and feeding cattle. Nationally produced food resources must be promoted whenever possible;
- With the help of cattle breeders, an effective program must be established in each federated state to provide hygiene care and vaccination for existing livestock;
- To draw up regional plans that will guide livestock production so as to make livestock production part of development plan without ignoring the ecological balance of the areas involved;
- To define the real potential and the correctness of livestock production in each area, as well as to place and guide intensive livestock exploitation in the areas of hog, goat, and poultry raising;
- To promote the modernization of the premises and equipment used by livestock companies so as to make them technologically viable;
- To promote the creation of associations of cattle farmers and livestock entrepreneurs whose help the state will seek for technical assistance and professional training purposes, thereby improving conditions for exploitation.

Industrial, Natural Resources, and Environment Protection Policies

Industry has a most important role to play in the creation of the material and social conditions on which the country's prosperity and the well-being of the citizens must rest. The rehabilitation of existing industrial assets and the development, or introduction, of other industries, are priority tasks for Pademo. Such operations will,

to a great extent, function as the engine for the promotion of training and for the optimal use of human resources, with a view to promoting employment. Natural resources, whether they be in the mining, agricultural, or fishing sectors, must also be given attention so as to create the wealth that will absorb consumption needs. The social sector must also be expanded, whether it be housing, health care, education security, or cultural development. The country's industrial growth must be guaranteed by all federated states in a decentralized manner. Attention must always be given to the defense of the environment and industrial units must be integrated into the areas in which they operate.

Within the Industrial Sector

With regard to industry, the exploitation and use of natural resources, and environmental protection, Pademo plans to promote the following actions:

- To adopt an industrial policy that will guarantee a balanced distribution of industries in the country, both at the level of federated states and at regional level.
- To uphold an industrial policy that will be backed by a policy promoting academic, technical, and professional training, thereby ensuring that professionals find employment and that industry has the qualified workers it needs.
- To define an industrial planning strategy that will take into account the fact that Mozambique is a third world country that produces raw materials for the international market. In view of that, specialization must be sought to ensure that the country produces profitable export goods.
- To promote support and assistance in the form of loans and other incentives—to be approved by central parliament—to those large and small enterprises that give a positive contribution to social and economic development by attracting and investing capital, increasing production and productivity, and by creating jobs.
- To take energetic measures, in coordination with the trade unions, against the reduction of surplus [nao justificado] labor, the closure of factories, and dismissals without just cause. The state must exert control and authority over those enterprises that show an incapacity to abide by their responsibilities concerning fiscal taxes and the payment of salaries.
- To show commitment in helping Mozambican citizens establish small and intermediate enterprises by means of awarding them loans and granting them lighter fiscal duties, depending on the level of development of the areas where such enterprises are located.
- To define the energy sector as decisive for a successful industrial policy and as being of strategic importance for the country's social and economic system. This sector must be strongly connected with great state corporations and the state must have powerful control over it. In this way, the oil, coal, and gas subsectors must be organized in the form of a national "holding" [preceding word in English]. The electricity subsector will also be reorganized so that it becomes a single federal enterprise that will be responsible for producing, storing, and distributing electricity throughout the country. It must also show the capacity to promote electrification throughout Mozambican territory.
- To set single tariffs for the various forms of energy throughout the federation. There will be the need to review the prices currently charged to domestic and industrial consumers.
- To promote and increase research concerning new ways of picking up and processing energy, particularly geothermal energy in areas where it can be put to good use, notably solar energy and in cases of regional power failures.
- To promote norms and criteria that will guarantee the participation of administrative organs of the government of each federated state in the drawing up of industrial sector plans, programs, and contracts, as well as to follow up their implementation.
- To define in legal terms the obligations of the larger enterprises in the training of personnel and in the areas of research and development, as well as to draw up a technology transfer code that will protect the national economy in its contracts with other countries.

Within the Context of the Natural Resources Sector

The natural resources of the federation are the property of the federal state and their use will be controlled by the federal state. It is up to the federated states to participate in the drawing up of plans and contracts, as well as to control the implementation of those plans and contracts.

Natural resources include geothermal resources, mineral deposits, quarries, and waters (whether they be natural waters, mineral waters for industrial production, or natural mineral waters).

c) [as published] Foreign investment must be attracted and encouraged by setting up an effective bureaucratic machine and by introducing a tax policy that will be both more attractive and more realistic. Pademo believes that there should be a division of the sectors where economic agents are to act and define taxes in accordance with the perceived level of risk in each given sector.

d) Our party advocates a policy of economic integration for the peasant majority of Mozambican people. That majority currently contributes little toward the national economy. Inflation control requires political and economic measures that our party has already outlined and which it will submit to an elected assembly for approval. We did not think it was opportune to convey those plans to a newspaper before the electoral campaign has begun. One thing is certain: It will only be possible to improve the balance of payments by making local industry and the rendering of services both more effective and more competitive.

PPPM

"The specific strategy to pull the country out of economic chaos, to promote social progress, and to devise a foreign policy is to build federalism, meaning political decentralization including powers of a statutory nature, fundamental legislation, and political (?powers) in general, in addition to administrative, economic, and financial autonomy." [sentence as published]

Monamo/PMSD

"I. If Monamo/PMSD wins the legislative elections, it cannot, unfortunately, form a government, since only the candidate elected to the Presidency of the Republic can form the government, according to the existing political constitution which provides for a presidential regime, contrary to Monamo/PMSD's proposal for a semi-presidential regime, which combines the good aspects of both presidential and parliamentary regimes, according to the dictum "in medius virtus" [virtue is in the middle].

II. If Monamo/PMSD is called upon to form the government or even in opposition, it will always defend its political ideology, its government program of action, and its economic, political, and social plan. Having said this, we shall now answer DOMINGO's questionnaire.

1. Concrete Strategies To Pull the Country Out of Economic Chaos

a) Taking into account the country's economic, political, and social situation, Monamo/PMSD feels, unfortunately, that it cannot ignore the International Monetary Fund's [IMF] conditions, since we owe a lot to this fund and other financial bodies.

All the same, it will renegotiate the debt and readjust the rules of the game defining international financing to our country's realities, so that in the shortest period possible, we can establish an equilibrium and settle the debt, through surplus budgets and balances of payment.

Monamo/PMSD will give priority to sources of financing for productive investment, which will check the export of foreign currency.

Our country has the potential to produce cereals in abundance and, so, it does not need cereals from the international market. Even wheat can be produced in sufficient quantities to cover internal needs. We can make bread from wheat, corn, rice, sorghum, and cassava flour.

The main sources of financing should be national, coming from state revenue obtained from the exploration of the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Dam, Pande gas, mineral resources, cashew nuts, and prawns.

b) Agriculture will be the fundamental sector of our economy, in that it will absorb over 70 percent of our active population, who will be engaged in subsistence agriculture. Monamo/PMSD feels, however, that the plantation of cotton, oil-producing plants, cashew nut

trees, sugar cane, tea, and tobacco should be industrialized to readjust the balance of payments.

The energetic industrial sector (fuel, electricity, gas, and coal), salt pits, fishery, agricultural and livestock byproducts, exploration of precious stones and metals, in Tete region, which is rich in iron, coal, energy and water, are essential for the production of national steel.

Trade will only be of major importance to the country if it involves internal and external trade of national food products, cereals, vegetables, meat, fish, prawns, drinks, textile, and others, without imports or with reduced imports of essential commodities, such as fuel, machinery, and technology.

Tourism constitutes one of the major sources of foreign currency. To realize this, it will be necessary to rehabilitate existing hotels, offer good service, and engage in necessary advertisement and "marketing" [preceding word in English].

c) The first condition for foreign investment is the security of people and goods, economic stability, and an attractive code of foreign investment, which will also defend national sovereignty.

In the field of national economics, the Mozambican state should provide certain fiscal benefits to foreign companies, as well as be willing to finance some of them, as long as they provide major opportunities for the employment of nationals. The extent of the project in national terms and its propensity to generate medium and small national satellite companies should also be considered.

d) Inflation can only be controlled if there is greater productivity and subsequently greater national production, less devaluation of the metical, control in printing currency, a certain restriction in importing nonessential products and a foreign exchange policy which conforms with our financial conditions. Our balance of payments will for many years to come still be in deficit, but with a good service in our ports, railroads, revenues from emigrants, workers in South African mines, and tourism, a significant increase in the export of electricity from the Cahora Bassa Dam, Pande gas, cashew nuts, tea, sugar, cotton, manufacturing, and others, we can readjust and increase our balance of payments during the next 10 to 15 years."

Unamo

1. The only strategy to remove the country from its present chaos is through a federal government.

a) Mozambique is a big and rich country. There are many countries worldwide with a spirit of good will, ready to assist in the reconstruction and development of this country, in case relations with the IMF become sour. What is more, the country has its own sources of wealth. The only problem was mismanagement by the country's rulers.

b) We must give priority to agriculture, small industries, trade, and tourism.

The agricultural program should involve the following: Financing small farmers, small industries, small traders. Because our country is big and highly populated, it must be developed by the nationals themselves. Unfortunately, this is not being observed at the moment because of a lack of priorities.

Tourism: Tourism should be encouraged by the state and supported by businessmen in the country, to increasingly attract the international community, thus enabling us to obtain more foreign exchange.

c) Foreigners should be called upon to invest in the country as much as they can, considering how big and rich the country is. In turn, they should be allowed to remit a certain percentage to their home countries or where the capital came from.

d) To control inflation and improve the balance of payments, we should increase production in the country. Thus, it will be easy to control foreign market forces and readjust our balance of payment accordingly. Considering that the government policy will be directed toward increasing production, it will not be necessary to import everything.

Correction to General Fondo on Arms Smuggling MB0202140894

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "General Fondo on Allegations of Arms Smuggling," published in the 1 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 19:

Page 21, column two, 16th full paragraph, only sentence, make read:

[Santos] General, will you not take the matter to court?

[Fondo] No, he should produce evidence.

[Santos] But was your family not bothered by the accusation?

[Fondo] No. Even my....(inserting dropped sentences)

Correction to Renamo Leader on State Funds Misuse MB0202114194

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Renamo Leader on State Funds Misuse," published in the 1 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 15:

Column one, eighth paragraph, sixth sentence, make read: ...That is why I want to accuse the Frelimo government of diverting state funds and misusing state vehicles for its political campaign. The state and.... (rephrasing sentence)

Namibia

Deputy Justice Minister Reportedly Ousted From Cabinet

MB0302144694 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
28 Jan 94 pp 1, 2

[Report for Gwen Lister]

[Text] Deputy Justice minister, Vekuii Rukoro, is out of the Cabinet. Rukoro is reported to have received a letter which instructed him not to return to cabinet meetings and to return all cabinet documents in his possession. The letter was signed by Peingondjabi Shipoh.

It is further reported that the reason given for his ousting is that he was no longer a leader of a political party. It was apparently by virtue of his former position as leader of SWANU [South-West Africa National Union] that he held a cabinet post.

However, his ousting comes rather belatedly since Rukoro resigned as SWANU leader in September last year. However, sources indicate that Rukoro may have fallen out of favour for reportedly raising criticism in Cabinet on Tuesday [25 January] about the lack of Government action in the controversial case of Justice Minister Ngarikutuke Tjiriane and Home Affairs deputy minister Nangolo Ithete, whose ostrich business has been implicated in alleged illegal ostrich dealing. Tjiriane is Rukoro's direct superior, and Rukoro was apparently told to 'drop the subject.'

The letter to Rukoro from cabinet ordered him not to attend future meetings and to return all documentation, which he is reported to have done already. At the time of going to press last night, repeated efforts to contact the deputy minister for comment, were unsuccessful. At this stage it is not known whether Rukoro's deputy minister post is in jeopardy as well.

Government To Introduce, Implement Land Reform Laws

MB0302145894 Windhoek NEW ERA in English
20-26 Jan 94 p 2

[Text] Government will this year introduce and implement land reform legislation. It will also begin the spadework for the Presidential and National Assembly elections.

This was announced by President Sam Nujoma at a State House news conference on Wednesday. Many Namibians have complained about the availability of land and the disproportionate distribution of available arable land. A Land Conference was held in Windhoek in 1991, to find solutions to the land hunger.

The President vowed to pursue closer cooperation in conflict resolution to ensure stability for the common interests of the region. "Although our country enjoys

relative peace and stability, we cannot be indifferent to the sufferings of others," President Nujoma told the press conference.

Nujoma reviewed development progress in the past year and said the government would continue to consolidate and strengthen the foundations of political, economic and social development. He declared that education would take priority in his government until the day he died.

"We have now embarked upon an irreversible path towards national building, a step that has led to sound investment opportunity and socio-economic upliftment of our people." President Nujoma highlighted successes in road infrastructural development, oil and gas exploration, fisheries and regional cooperation.

He welcomed the reintegration of Walvis Bay, stating that the port town would become a major centre for regional cooperation and would give great impetus to the growth of the Namibian economy. At independence, the government initiated the formidable task of turning Namibia's transport network towards a much more favourable east-west direction.

Five major road projects have been implemented and some of the new links are to be completed within the next three years.

On petroleum exploration and production, remarkable progress has also been achieved. Realising that the petroleum industry is a hazardous one, the government has established an emergency plan. It is developing oil and gas regulations regarding health, safety and the protection of the environment, during exploration and

production activities. Pre-feasibility studies for Epupa hydro-electric scheme have been completed and the feasibility study phase is to commence soon.

President Nujoma expressed satisfaction with the growth of the fishing industry, which he described as the second largest industrial employer. The President noted that industrialists had made substantial foreign exchange earnings the past year and there would be no deterioration in the country's balance of payments. He said he foresaw greater investment and job opportunities being created by all these developments.

Zambia

Kalulushi Municipal Council Workers on Strike

MB0302184994 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The strike by over 350 unionized workers at Kalulushi Municipal Council entered its second day today, with Mayor Moses Mumba vowing the council will not succumb to workers' demands. Speaking to ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in Kalulushi today, Mr. Mumba said it was unacceptable for the workers to expect the council to award them 1,000 kwacha transport allowance when their homes are less than a kilometer from their work place. Mr. Mumba said the council has already awarded the workers the 5 percent allowance, an indication of the council's commitment to the welfare of workers. Meanwhile, garbage is piling up in the town as workers continue with the strike.

Burkina Faso

Diplomatic Relations Reestablished With Taiwan

AB0302152394 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] The Government of Burkina Faso and the Government of the Republic of China, determined to promote bilateral bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two states based on the universally recognized principles of international law, have decided to resume diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 2 February. The designation of ambassadors will be done through diplomatic channels.

The agreement was signed in Taipei on 2 February, corresponding to the second day of the second month of the [word indistinct] year of the Republic of China. It was signed for the Government of Burkina Faso by External Relations Minister Thomas Sanon and for the Government of the Republic of China by acting Foreign Minister Chin-Yen Fang.

In line with the resumption of diplomatic relations between Ouagadougou and Taipei, the Burkinabe Government has issued a statement, which is read here by Theodore Kilimite Hien, the communications minister and government spokesman:

[Hien] Today, 2 February, the Government of Burkina Faso and the Government of the Republic of China, have decided to resume their diplomatic relations which were suspended in 1973. The resumption of relations with the Republic of China is based on the Burkinabe Government's willingness to establish relations and bonds of cooperation with all countries of the world for mutual benefit.

At a time when African countries are confronted with terrible economic difficulties that are even threatening national unity, it is imperative for Burkina Faso to widen the circle of her friendship and to find partners in every part of the world, who are willing to support her development efforts in a continuous manner. By resuming normal relations with Taipei, the Burkinabe Government has obtained the assurance from the Republic of China that it will help our country on its path toward achieving progress through the following channels: Self-sufficiency in food production through a special agricultural development program, namely rice and soya bean production, the promotion of the informal sector, the reduction of unemployment, the revamping of youth employment schemes, the development and improvement of the health sector, and the building of a sports infrastructure, including the construction of a sports complex in Bobo Dioulasso and a sports stadium in Ouagadougou. This initial program will be pursued through a wider range of operations in the future.

In resuming relations with Taipei, the Burkinabe Government remains faithful to the fundamental option of its external policy, which is based on realistic views and

adjustment to the changes that are now marking international society. It is in line with the same policy of loyalty that Burkina Faso hereby reaffirms its willingness to maintain, to pursue, and to consolidate its relations with the People's Republic of China.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 2 February 1994.

Mali

Premier Reportedly Resigns Over Dispute With ADEMA

AB0302152094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Mali has been without a prime minister since yesterday following the resignation of Abdoulaye Sekou Sow. His resignation seems to be the result of a series of disagreements with elements of the radical wing of the ruling Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA]. Djibril Mboj has the details:

[Begin Mboj recording] At the beginning of the week, a local newspaper was already wondering whether Abdoulaye Sekou Sow had run out of breath. On 12 April 1993, 62-year-old Sekou Sow, who has a raucous voice and a nonchalant gait, was entrusted with the weighty task of getting the country out of the crisis—the persistent economic crisis—and more especially the school crisis, which has been almost a permanent fixture in Mali for more than three years and which led to the resignation of the first government of the Third Republic. He very quickly distinguished himself as a man of dialogue who favors consensus. He was able to contain certain excesses and even found compromise solutions. Unfortunately, the demands by schoolchildren and workers continued to be more pressing, especially after the devaluation of the CFA franc.

Furthermore, Abdoulaye Sekou Sow is reported to have felt abandoned by his own supporters because the support he expected to get from the majority ADEMA party was not forthcoming. Added to this was the 48-hour strike notice by schoolchildren, who set up roadblocks and burned car tires. All these issues exasperated the affable sexagenarian, who showed courage, abnegation, and the desire to do a good job during the 10 months he spent as head of the government. If his resignation is accepted by the head of state, there will be a cabinet reshuffle, the fourth since Alpha Oumar Konare became president of Mali. [end recording]

Further on Resignation

AB0302173094 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] We might be able today to learn more concerning the resignation of the prime minister, Abdoulaye Sekou Sow. This resignation, which occurred yesterday, has not yet been officially confirmed. However, the national daily L'ESSOR said in today's issue that Mr. Sow did not

participate in yesterday's regular cabinet meeting. Oumar Toure has the details:

[Toure] Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow resigned yesterday. This report has not yet been confirmed by the presidency, but, according to sources close to the prime minister's office, the outgoing head of government was said to be categorical on his decision. This resignation, according to the same sources, reportedly followed a crisis of confidence between the resigning prime minister and the majority party, on one hand, and the prime minister and some political parties represented within the government, on the other.

This resignation comes at a time when Mali is trying to come to equitable and appropriate solutions to the situation generated by the devaluation of the CFA franc and also at a time when high school and university students are demonstrating against the criteria for the awarding of scholarships. Abdoulaye Sekou Sow entered the first government of the Third Republic as defense minister. He was appointed prime minister on 12 April 1993, following the resignation of Younoussi Toure's cabinet. He was later reappointed on 7 November 1993 to head the broad-based democratic cabinet. According to reliable sources, talks are under way at the political level to designate the new prime minister.

Niger

Customs Officials End Strike 3 Feb; Demands Met

AB0302153094 Dakar PANA in English 1159 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Niamey, 3 Feb (ANP/PANA)—The 850 Niger customs officers who went on strike on Monday [31 January] to press demands for better working conditions are to resume work from Thursday. The strike ended after their demands, which also included the reemployment of some of their colleagues who had been declared redundant, had been met. The general secretary of the National Union of Customs Officers (SNAD), Lt Ibro Ayoub, in a statement on Wednesday evening asked customs officers to resume work. He said a follow-up committee had been formed to implement measures promised by the government at the negotiations.

Nigeria

Former Leaders Urge Military Regime To Step Down

AB0302150094 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, 3 Feb (AFP)—Two former Nigerian presidents have called for General Sani Abacha's military regime to step down in favor of a civilian government, local newspapers said Thursday [3 February]. Generals Olusegun Obasanjo and Mohammadu Buhari charged

Abacha with being the "biggest disciple, supporter, and principle beneficiary" of the "corrupt" former regime of General Ibrahim Babangida. By their silence, Nigerians were "accomplices" in the new military regime, the former heads of state added in an address Wednesday in the northern town of Kaduna.

Government plans for a constitutional conference in the first half of the year were a "dangerous diversion," General Obasanjo said. Only a national conference, in which all elected representatives took part, would set Nigeria on a secure course for the future, he added.

Obasanjo, president from 1976 to 1979, was one of the first military leaders in Africa to hand over power to a democratically elected head of state, President Shehu Shagari. In 1983, Shagari's regime, discredited by a series of political and economic scandals, was ousted by Buhari.

President Abacha took power in August last year when he succeeded a short-lived civilian government which in turn had taken office after the eight-year regime of General Babangida. Babangida annulled the outcome of a long-awaited presidential poll last June which threatened to bring Moslem millionaire Moshood Abiola to power.

Call For Civilian Government

AB0302220994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Feb 94

[From the press review section of the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] We start the day with a story that has been on the front pages of several Nigerian papers. Here is the headline of GUARDIAN: Obasanjo and Buhari List Leadership Ills. Yes, both former military rulers—one who gave power up to a democratic government and one who took power back again—have condemned the new regime of Sani Abacha.

The GUARDIAN reports thus: General Buhari suggested the removal of all those responsible for the economic and political malaise from leadership positions, and Gen. Obasanjo advocated a nonmilitary national government to tackle Nigeria's political, economic, and social ills. But there isn't just the military who get the blame. Gen. Obasanjo accused Nigerians of being accomplices by their silence, saying that if only six responsible, principled, and respected persons nationwide had rallied, then this harrowing experience might have been avoided. Presumably, [words indistinct] when you take the two former leaders into account. Anyway, Gen. Buhari agreed. He said: It is time for the return of reason. Decent people should no longer leave matters in the hands of irresponsible elements.

IMF Meets Officials To Review 1994 Financial Policy

AB0402120594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] A meeting between officials of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, the Central Bank of Nigeria, and Federal Ministry of Finance took place in Abuja. It was presided over by the finance minister, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu. Correspondent Justice Imane's report is presented from our studio:

Speaking at the opening session, the minister of finance, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, said the delegation had already visited 160 countries, adding that their visit to Nigeria was approved by the Federal Government. The leader of the IMF mission, Mr. (Reynold MacHugh), said they were in Nigeria for consultations with the Nigerian Government and review the economic system in 1993, as well as look into the government policy for 1994.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] in certain respects with respect to the rightness or the wrongness of certain policies but in the end we attach enormous value to maintaining the dialogue with Nigeria and, as you said, as a member of the international fund, we, of course, have the obligation to maintain the dialogue with the Nigerian authorities. [end recording]

After the opening session, the officials of the International Monetary Fund, the Bank of Nigeria, and the Federal Ministry of Finance went into closed-door consultations.

Togo

Shooting at Border With Ghana; 1 Wounded

AB0402135094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Communique issued on 4 February by Territorial Administration and Security Ministry; place not given]

[Text] This morning at about 0815, following an incident between Ghanaian security forces and smugglers, gunshots were heard on the Ghanaian side of the Aflao border town. The shooting, which was heard in Lome,

provoked a movement of panic among the peaceful people of our capital. As our security forces posted around the Protestant High School were getting ready to face any threat, there was another serious incident in which one person was wounded.

The government hereby reassures the people and asks them to go about their normal business. One may recall that during two recent meetings between Togolese and Ghanaian security officials, it was agreed that every effort would be made to prevent shooting in order not to cause panic among the people on both sides of the border.

Opposition Reportedly Divided Over Elections

AB0402121894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] The Togolese people are now only four days away from the legislative elections. Of course, the political parties are deeply involved in the campaign. Nonetheless, there is a dispute within the opposition. Here is Raphael Mbadanga:

[Begin recording] [Mbadanga] There is especially a war of words among the opposition parties. Those who are in favor of boycotting the 6 February elections are accusing the moderate opposition of seeking to legitimize President Gnassingbe Eyadema's government by taking part in the elections. According to the radical opposition, President Eyadema's government has not yet met all the conditions for truly democratic elections. Zarifou Ayeva is critical of the attitude of the moderate opposition here:

[Ayeva] Regarding my friends in the opposition who have involved themselves unashamedly in this affair, I wonder how they will find their way out. One only has to observe France's position. Minister Roussin is already withdrawing his support for the presidential elections. Tomorrow, faced with the worsening situation on the ground, France will withdraw again.

[Mbadanga] The moderate opposition has reacted by saying, and I quote, the Togolese people are tired. They have had enough of endless political transition. The legislative elections could therefore be a solution to the Togolese crisis, unquote. These petty squabbles of the opposition are publicly embarked upon in the country's privately owned newspapers. [end recording]

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